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**The Circulation of The Bulletin**

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 4,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich, and is read by ninety-three per cent of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

**CIRCULATION**

1901 average.....	4,612
1906, average.....	5,920
May 30.....	8,992

**STATE TAXES AND DEBT.**

Connecticut is not the only state which is deeply concerned over the state tax and the increase in state debt. They are undesirable features of state business which cannot fail to secure public attention and call for a better consideration of the needs and resources of the state. At the present time Massachusetts is disturbed over the prospect of the state tax being increased by over two million or from eight to ten million dollars because of the appropriations which will be necessary to carry out the action of the legislature.

It was only a few years ago that the business of the commonwealth of Massachusetts could be conducted upon a tax of a million and a half dollars, but despite the fact that it has grown to eight million and that generally accepted as necessary there seems to be no inclination to hold it there. In the same story as that of Connecticut, where the legislature plunges wildly ahead regardless of the constantly increasing difference between resources and expenses. It was only a few years ago that Connecticut was without debt, but it now faces an indebtedness of over \$10,000,000. The good prospects of a regular state tax unless different consideration is given to the conduct of state business. The condition of the finances should be taken into the account of the legislators from the very opening of a legislative session and be the guide for the making of appropriations. Unless such a watch is kept upon the treasury the highest service cannot be rendered. Debt and the pile up without much help, but it is in keeping them down and still giving consideration to the needs of the state that the greatest service is rendered.

**AUTHORITIES TOO 'LADYLIKE.'**

When an excuse for striking down an art gallery is made with an axe and an English militant declared to have been too ladylike, it was an expression which might better have come from the authorities. Militantism has been started and increased for a purpose, namely, the advertising of the cause which has been far more effectively set before the people of other countries through educational means. It has gone from bad to worse until it has reached the point where even the toleration which it has received is bound to be stopped before long.

Throughout the wave of crime which has been created by the leaders of the movement the authorities have endeavored to bring it as little into the limelight as possible. They have done their utmost to prevent the making of martyrs but it is a question, with the burning of old and historic churches, the slaying of valuable art treasures and the contempt for the lives and rights of the innocent, whether such a position can be maintained. It must be doubtful whether any such martyrdom would mean any great advantage to the suffrage movement.

Rather have the disgraceful efforts of the past striven to the belief that those people should be dealt with in accordance with the law as any other criminal. Their whole plan has been one of deliberate devastation from which they have relied upon the hunger strike to free them. They have not only set back their own cause but injured it elsewhere. It is time for the English authorities to announce that their 'ladylike' enforcement of the law in the past has been abandoned and henceforth all must pay the penalty alike, hunger strike or not.

**UNCERTAIN MEXICO.**

From the very outset the Mexican question has been filled with uncertainty. No sooner has one point been considered in a fair way to a settlement than it has involved other matters, stirred up opposition in the opposing force or been flatterly turned down, so that encouragement and gloom have been alternating as favorably with great regularity and particularly so since the opening of the mediation efforts.

Much interest is now manifested over the answer which Carranza will make to the proposition from the mediators. Though it took some time to find it out, the purpose is to establish peace throughout Mexico. This country has apparently planned on securing the fulfillment of its demands, as the result of the Tampico incident, through mediation which involves the elimination of Carranza.

Strange as it may seem, after looking with favor upon the constitution-

alist cause for a year or more this country is now confronted by the attitude of Carranza with the prospect of having to support Huerta because he is now in accord with the proposition which the mediators and Carranza believe the adjustment of the internal troubles should be left with Mexico. Such is the changeable character of the negotiations which are being conducted for the welfare of that republic. It is a trail which has been experienced throughout the whole Mexican trouble and there are good reasons to believe that it will continue for some time to come.

**REPLACE NEGLECT BY PREVENTION.**

The matter of fire prevention is one of great seriousness in every city and it grows in importance in accordance to the size of a municipality. How to get the most effective concern therefor has given much concern to city authorities. There are those who recognize and assume the responsibility but there are others, as occasions frequently bring to light, who fail to give, either through deliberate inattention or carelessness, the least thought to such a matter either for the protection of themselves and property or for the safety of others.

For the purpose of overcoming such a dangerous tendency there was urged before a conference of the mayors and city authorities of New York state, the enactment of a law which would make the owner of premises where a fire occurred liable for the cost of putting it out and also for injuries to firemen in process provided the fire was caused by the neglect of the owner. The legal requirements for the safety of his property. This suggestion came from J. O. Hammitt, chief of the fire prevention bureau of New York city, whose experiences in such cases, where property owners fail to accept the suggestions from the authorities but realize the value thereof, too late, is the same, though much greater, as that of heads of fire departments in every city.

Such a law would force the owner to the precaution and vigilance which he neglects and if preventive measures are going to render the service of which they are capable some such method of forcing attention thereto is likely to be delayed to no true distant date. The prevention of fires, not the collection thereafter, is the real purpose of such a law.

**JUST MAIL PAY.**

For the purpose of checking the cry of injustice which has prevailed for long years over the lack of pay to the railroads for the service rendered in the carrying of the mails, relief seems probable from the bill which has just been reported favorably by the joint committee in congress which has been investigating this subject. Claims of all kinds have been made concerning the inadequate compensation under the present method of weighing the mails once in four years and establishing thereby the rates for the entire period regardless of the increase in the cost of transportation. This has received increased grounds for complaint since the inauguration of parcel post has decreased the amount of express matter and placed under the mail contract by which the railroads carry an increased amount of matter with less return.

If the committee has determined upon a system whereby the grievance can be straightened out and the government will provide for the payment there will be cause for satisfaction. It is more than likely that there are inequalities upon both sides which can be adjusted, but it has long been obvious that a method of getting at the proper compensation for transportation of the mail exists which is preferable to the prevailing one. It is not right that the government should do business in the way which it requires other corporations to and not force transportation companies to carry the mail at a loss simply because the government is concerned. A basis for payment which is fair for all concerned is but right and just and if the committee has secured it there should be no great delay in its adoption.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

It will be determined pretty soon whether there is any River of Doubt in France or Spain.

Steinmetz ought to have something to offer pretty soon on the electrically driven airplane.

It is never safe to put away the fur coat until after the bathing suit has been worn a couple of times.

The German army has been introduced to 'food pills.' That's enough to cause constipation in the ranks of militancy.

The prospects of an adjustment of the trolley mail carrying proposition is a relief to the public who depend upon such convenience.

The man on the corner says: Sometimes consistency is a jewel but when it is displayed by the other fellow it's apt to become pigheadedness.

The purchase of land and the starting of cattle ranches in the middle west indicates the proper interest in a line of business which needs reviving.

Bartlett's reef hasn't figured very prominently in shipping matters recently but the captain of Northland has made certain that it hasn't disappeared.

The Yale squad found it a rather easy matter to get Harvard's goat literally, but it is going to be a different proposition when they set out after it aquatically.

Even though it was their near at hand Rudyard Kipling who declared the female of the species to be the deadliest, the militants seem to have spared him the axe.

The Baltimore young man who learned stenography after the loss of both arms was only opening the way for the greater achievement by the fellow who lost his head.

While the mediators are waiting to hear from Carranza they might as well get a focus on the Colorado and West Virginia situations. Peace might as well start at home.

It should not have required a court decision for a fisherman to learn that the safest way to retain his fish as well as his tackle is by not getting caught in the meshes of the law.

In the statements of Mr. Mellen and Mr. Ledyard, when the latter denies that the former sacrificed himself for Mr. Morgan, there is this to be remembered that Mr. Mellen "was" a Morgan while Mr. Ledyard "is" a Morgan man.

**WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN.**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.**

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing.

Dice the turnips before cooking, then boil in salted water and serve with a cream sauce. If there are a few peas in the vegetable, add those to the cream sauce; it makes the dish very attractive.

Clothespins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clotheslines will last longer and keep in better order if occasionally treated in the same way.

There are several ways of stopping the cracks in the floor between boards that have shrunk apart. One is to tear newspapers into small bits and soak them in four parts, having the paste warm; stir this until thick, and fill the crack with this, using a broad knife to smooth the paste down into the cracks. Or sawdust and glue may be used with the same result. Heat the glue until melted, then for one pound of glue before melting, allow one gallon of water, and when melted, stir into it fine sawdust until it is stiff paste. All the cracks, after this packing it as solidly as possible, smoothing even with a broad knife.

**GREASE SPOTS.**

Grease will often yield to hot water and soap, but if it does not succeed use gasoline or naphtha. Vaseline spots may be soaked with ether and placed under a basis for a few hours to prevent the ether evaporating when grease should be rubbed with lard and then sponged thoroughly with turpentine.

Stains from gum, machine oil, etc., should also be rubbed with lard and may then be rinsed and washed carefully with cold water and soap.

**TO DESTROY ANTS.**

The warm, damp days so frequent in spring always bring ants. The only way to get rid of these insects is to destroy their nests. But it is often difficult to locate the nest. One way is to place little mounds of coarse sugar around the ants. They will each take up a grain and make their nest with it. When the nest is found drench with kerosene or a strong solution of carbolic acid. Ants dislike the smell of camphor. This scattered around the nest will keep them away, but as they are usually around food camphor is scarcely practical because of its strong odor, which the food must absorb. A case try sprinkling with red pepper.

**WEDDING GOWNS.**

Silver brocade and embroideries are lavishly used on the exquisite bridal gown that are being made for the many weddings arranged for the next few weeks. Satin mousseline, even finer and more supple than tulle, is being used for the bodice and skirt, with silver brocade gauze introduced, and white roses and lilies are the favorite flowers for bridal bouquets.

**HEALTH AND BEAUTY.**

When the hands are dirty try adding a little sugar to the soap with which they are washed. The sugar increases the friction, and by rubbing power of the soap and removes dirt and stains.

The complexion plays a very important part in woman's looks. A woman whose features are all bad may be positively pretty if her skin is clear and nice. The skin of a woman is a pure white, with rosy cheeks and a pink chin.

**SAVE WINDOW CORDS.**

To prevent window blind cords breaking, dust the cords and then rub them over with a well greased rag. The grease will keep the cords from becoming stiff and the cords, which are further weakened by the sun and weather.

**CONCERNING WOMEN.**

There are women in Norway who act as steamship captains.

The countess of Warwick taboos the serving of meat and feathers except those of an ostrich.

Mrs. Sara A. Conboy of Roxbury, Mass., is national organizer of the United Textile Workers' union.

**MOTORING BAGS.**

For the woman motorist there is a special bag with all the toilet necessities for the road. Powder, clothes and hair brushes, nail file, mirror, cooling perfumes and other useful and handy things in this tiny case. The bag comes in leather and cretonne. Similar ones including the necessities for the man motorist are also found in the shops.

**RECIPIES.**

**Tapiea Cream-Cook**—In double boiler for fifteen minutes one quart hot milk, two tablespoons tapiea, and a little salt. Beat yolk of two eggs and one-half cup sugar and at the end

**Hays' Hair Cream**

Restores natural and youthful color and luster to grey or faded hair. Positively removes dandruff—promotes a thick, healthy growth—keeps hair soft and glossy.

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Use Hays' Hair Cream on wet hair. It will make the hair grow faster and keep it from falling out. It will also make the hair soft and glossy. It will also make the hair grow faster and keep it from falling out. It will also make the hair soft and glossy.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

**Impotent Effort.**

Mr. Editor: In his brief letter in this morning's issue of The Bulletin "Bachelor" seems to be fairly over come with merriment. If the absurdity of his position is beginning to dawn upon him there is certainly hope that his mental condition is improving. The ridiculousness of his position was apparent to others some time ago. Truly he had best not let the attractions of "anti" speakers woo him from the charm of his pipe, if it are to insure him to break loose in print into those futile arguments as he has with such regularity and frequency recently given utterance to. It is indeed most appropriate for him to hark back to Confucius and other ancient worthies. The past is the only place for the unchanging stand-patter to look for inspiration. Had such ideas prevailed in the days of old, we would still be living in caves and wearing the skins of animals. Throughout the history of mankind there has been a constant struggle between those who would chain the race immovably to the past and those who would move forward toward something wiser and better. As James Russell Lowell wrote:

"History's pages but record One death-struggle, the darkness twist old systems and the Word."

A few centuries ago the idea that man might follow the dictates of their own conscience was regarded as the greatest of heresies and only by the blood and sufferings of untold martyrs was this right obtained. Later, those who dared to question the divine right of kings were candidates for the dungeon or gibbet. Some seventy or eighty years ago those who attacked the "peculiar institution" of slavery were the subjects of mob violence and were executed by all properly conservative people.

Of course a proper amount of conservatism is useful in social and political life. We must use the landmarks of the past as a guide to our future course. But the efforts of such people as Bachelor to arrest all progress and indict the doom of stagnation upon humanity will be as impotent as was the edict of King Canute to check the rising of the tide.

**FAMOUS TRIALS.**

**THE TRIAL OF DREYFUS.**

Alfred Dreyfus' trial, degradation and reinstatement in France was one of the most exciting trials within the memory of most readers. He was an Englishman who, up to the year 1894, was a captain of engineers in the French army and held a high position on the general staff. About the middle of October of the year named he was arrested on a charge of treason, was secretly tried by court-martial and met with conviction and was publicly degraded.

The ostensible charge against Dreyfus was that he had sold military information to the German government. The charge was based upon the discovery of a compromising document stated to have been found in the waste basket of the German ambassador in Paris, which was alleged to have been handed to him by Dreyfus. The document was a list of names of officers and their families, and the names of the officers were given in full, and the names of the families were given in full, and the names of the families were given in full.

When the document was found in the waste basket it was immediately turned over to Gen. Mercier, the French minister of war, and a handwriting expert was found who pronounced it to be the handwriting of Dreyfus. Maj. du Paty de Clam, to whom the "bordereau" as it was called, was assigned for investigation, happened to confirm this charge. Dreyfus was immediately summoned before him for investigation.

This inquisitorial process was in secret and little is known of it except the very general story that Dreyfus was arrested and brought down from the general staff and the alleged proofs of his guilt. After his arrest he was taken to the Hotel de Clam, where he was held in custody. The accused was promptly arrested and taken to the Cherche Midi military prison, where he was held in custody. Two months later, on Oct. 18, 1894, Dreyfus was put on trial before a court-martial in Paris. The judges consisted of seven officers, including Col. Maurel as president. Even down to the opening of the court Dreyfus expected his acquittal. His defense was placed in the hands of Maître Dumange. When the court opened Commandant Brisset, who conducted the prosecution and was commissary of the government, demanded that the case should be heard with closed doors.

One of the articles of accusation was that the prisoner had been unusually working after hours, even without leave, and that it was quite conceivable he might, without being seen by his superiors, have made his way into the bureau with improper motives. Further it was alleged that he persistently denied his guilt and protested against the charge brought against him, but "when hard pressed, he gets out of it without much difficulty, thanks to the supple character of his mind."

The only piece of evidence was the "bordereau" which it was declared offered a perfect resemblance to the authentic writing of Capt. Dreyfus. The only important witnesses against him were the experts in handwriting, of whom two condemned usually in the charge brought against him, and three were uncertain, and Du Paty de Clam and Col. Henry.

The evidence of Du Clam was a biographical notice of the accused, suggesting that everything that had been stolen and betrayed to the Germans, even when he was at the school at Bourges, must be set down to his discredit. But Henry's evidence was more concise. He himself, being a

traitor, denounced Dreyfus to the court. He detailed the facts proving the betrayal of secrets, the money which he (Henry himself) had received and divided with Esterhazy; and then turning to Dreyfus he exclaimed: "Behold the traitor!"

The judges were so much in doubt regarding the guilt of Dreyfus that it was necessary for the conspirators to spring the secret " dossier" upon them to gain their desired decision. Thus it was that Dreyfus was convicted and was condemned on false evidence, and was actually illegally communicated to the heart.

The heart of the prisoner sank within him as the sentence was pronounced. He was publicly disgraced and deported to Devil's Island on Jan. 5, 1895. It was not until 1899 that the unfortunate prisoner was brought back to France for retrial by court-martial, and even then, so strong was the anti-Semitic and military prejudice that he was found guilty of "extenuating circumstances," though ten days later he was "pardoned" by President Loubet.

It was not till the Cour de Cassation ordered a further investigation, and on the 12th of July, 1906, decided that his conviction had been based on a forgery, and that Dreyfus was innocent, that the agitation came to a final conclusion. He was then restored to his rank in the army and promoted major. It was one of the greatest conspiracies and one of the most unjust convictions in history.

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**EVERY DAY REFLECTONS**

Life's Restrictions.

Our modern world is in the throes of revolution and rebirth. Naturally it is a time of fermentation and contention. It is a time of great things are to be done we need to be strong and of a good courage. With weakness no progress can be achieved. Men of depth, with strong roots, men great enough to serve a cause for the sake and in the face of heavy odds, this is our most important need.

Where the waves of humanity stream back and forth, endless, distraction, less, how shall they seem of importance to us? How shall we seem important to ourselves? How shall the individual be something special, where he sees that he is just a particle in a mass, or feels that he is only a number—street number, house number, that? Our city life is kaleidoscopic. We live in a vortex. More power, therefore, to our back to the land movement.

Then, for another thing, there are our nerves. On account of our neutral sensitivity, impressions, easily and swiftly come and go. To-day we are betrayed into a storm of enthusiasm for a cause that is perhaps good, but also perhaps quite worthless; tomorrow we turn to another. It is a neurasthenic hunger for change and novelty that impels the modern man. He lives in a fever, and his idealism is often fever dreams. Such can be no strong soul. Strength of soul, this means capacity to retain important impressions a lifetime.

The remedy for our ills? To become personalities. To meet and master our new problems, our feebleness and distraction and disunity must be replaced by inner concentration, poise and power. And this is to be keyed together in our experiences into personalities.

**Cheering News.**

The prospect of a new \$20,000,000 arena for Kentucky, owned by a cheering news to the greatest club in the world—Indianapolis News.